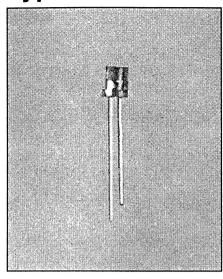
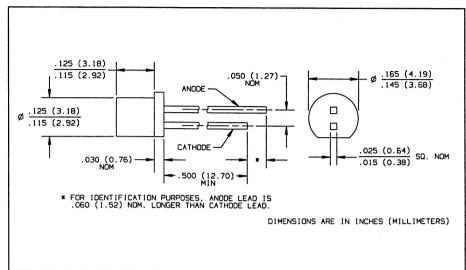
Product Bulletin OP165W June 1996



GaAs Plastic Infrared Emitting Diode Type OP165W





Features

- Wide irradiance pattern
- Mechanically and spectrally matched to the OP505W
- Small package size for space limited applications
- T-1 package style

Description

The OP165W is a 935nm high intensity gallium arsenide infrared emitting diode molded in an IR transmissive amber tinted epoxy package. The broad irradiance pattern provides relatively even illumination over a large area. This package is a T-1 style in all respects except for the length of the plastic package.

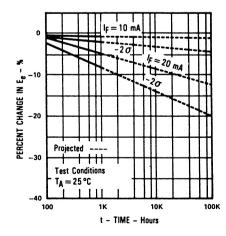
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)

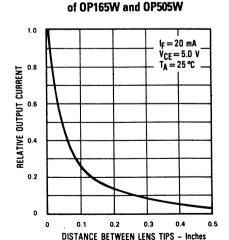
Reverse Voltage
Continuous Forward Current
Peak Forward Current (1 µs pulse width, 300 pps) 3.0 A
Storage and Operating Temperature Range40° C to +100° C
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 5 sec. with soldering
iron]
Power Dissipation
Notes:

- (1) RMA flux is recommended. Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering. A max. of 20 grams force may be applied to the leads when soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly 1.33 mW/° C above 25° C.

Typical Performance Curves

Percent Changes in Power Output vs Time





Coupling Characteristics

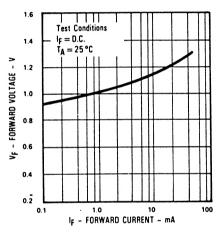
Type OP165W

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

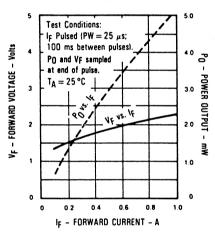
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Po	Radiant Power Output	0.50			mW	I _F = 20 mA
VF	Forward Voltage			1.60	V	I _F = 20 mA
IR	Reverse Current			100	μΑ	V _R = 2.0 V
λр	Wavelength at Peak Emission		935		nm	I _F = 10 mA
В	Spectral Bandwidth Between Half Power Points		50		nm	I _F = 10 mA
Δλρ/ΔΤ	Spectral Shift with Temperature		+0.30		nm/°C	I _F = Constant
θнр	Emission Angle at Half Power Points		90		Deg.	I _F = 20 mA
t _r	Output Rise Time		1000		ns	I _{F(PK)} = 100 mA,
t _f	Output Fall Time		500		ns	PW = 10 μs, D.C. = 10.0%



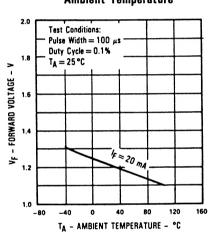
Forward Voltage vs Forward Current



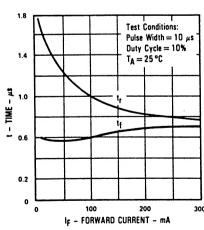
Forward Voltage and Power Output vs Forward Current



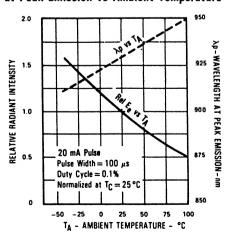
Forward Voltage vs Ambient Temperature



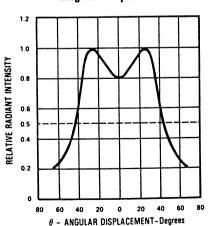
Rise Time and Fall Time vs Forward Current



Normalized Power Output and Wavelength at Peak Emission vs Ambient Temperature



Relative Radiant Intensity vs Angular Displacement



Optek reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.